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publication wish to have rejected articles return how must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Rope.

There is the rope with which the person or the party organization in perate circumstances may hang meelf or itself if the noose holds.

There is also the blessed cordage which, flung in time, becomes the prerver of existence, if the rope is long nough and strong enough.

est Republicans at Albany who are for a thorough ventilation of the old Grocery and a fearless proceeding by which none but the rascals will be hurt are not likely to be intimidated by the misleading use of figurative language by their political opponents.

The Reform of the Lords.

Whatever turn politics may take in Great Britain when Mr. Asquith prets his programme to-morrow, some sterial change in the existing constitution of the House of Lords is sure to made. The need of this was aditted long before the election by the intment of a committee on Lord ROSEBERY'S motion, of which Lord LANSDOWNE was a member, which reported a plan for the reduction of the ber of legislative peers by a sysem of election of "Lords of Parliament for Great Britain after the fashion in hich the representative peers for Scotland and Ireland are chosen, with the ion for the addition of a limited per of life peers.

The stand taken by Lord LANSDOWNE to wake into life the dormant constitunal rights of the upper house, and the inevitable consequence that if the House of Lords is to be active as a second nher it cannot continue to be based on heredity alone, will make concesa in exchange for the revived powers nore easy when the matter is dealt with actual political question. Plans of all kinds are suggested, and it may be interesting to consider that proposed in the London Times by "A Peer," eviextent some peers, at any rate, are eady to surrender their privileges, and ected second chamber. The scheme fanciful in some respects; the chamber provides for is too large and the methelection cumbersome, but it does strate available means of com-

One large portion of the new chamber to consist of persons who are now members of the House of Lords, and in preserving their privileges the plan ws the report of the Lords' committee. Certain peers are to sit by on of their office or qualification: for instance, the Archbishops of Canteroury and of York, the Lord Chancellor. the law Lords, peers who have been ters or Governor-Generals or have held the highest rank in the army or About 200 others, English, Scotmarmer as representative peers are now chosen, but only for each Parliament. In so far privileges are preserved and no great change in the char-

acter of the body is made.

When it comes to elective members the author of the plan runs into difficulties. He assumes that the election districts should not be based on population, as is the case for members of the House of Commons, but on some other distinction. He sees that in the United States the Senators represent the States, and finds the nearest analogous unit in Great Britain in the county. The size and importance of the counties, however, vary so much that he does not propose to give a member to each, but to bring in the element of population o, giving each county with 500,000 inhabitants a member in the upper is to be said about the United States house and grouping the smaller counties and dividing the larger ones so as to obtain representation in some such proportion. He would give members to the large towns and to the universities too. The scheme of electing lists of three persons, from whom the Crown less sensitive morality than our own the should select one, we shall not enter ipon. The important feature is the acceptance of the principle of election

Another part of the plan seems fanci-

to the upper house.

derance of a single party in the Lords.

declared, can be decided satisfactorily great political parties.

The Specialization of Universities. We called attention more or less rethe ambition of being universal propeculiarly excellent instruction in some one branch or at most a few branches of knowledge

Lord ROSEBERY'S counsel has recently been repeated and emphasized in a pamphlet issued by a well known Oxford tutor, Mr. T. C. Snow, entitled "How to Save Greek." At present there are sixteen universities in the United Kingdom. of which by age, prestige and size Oxford Oxonian of authority deliberately proposing that his university should renounce all competition with younger institutions in half a dozen ways of research and erudition and concentrate its efforts upon the philosophico-literary courses which it has long provided in more excellent quality than is obtainable perhaps in any other English speaking institution. This may be called reactionary, but it certainly accords with the maxim of the completest genius of the modern world, "In der Absagung zeigt sich erst der Meister." Mr. Snow is quite reckless and sweeping in his willingness to "renounce." Not a few newfangled chairs of "science" have been set up beside the Isis of recent years. When the tenure of their present occupants expires, urges Mr. Snow, let them remain vacant for the rest of time. Why, he asks, should we dilute our acaof training which younger institutions are as well or better fitted to give, and weaken that culture which none can give so perfectly as ourselves?

atmosphere as a factor in education deserves, we think, to be noted; nor do we find the modesty of Mr. Snow's attitude displeasing. It should be observed that Oxford looms much larger for many reasons in the restricted academic world of Great Britain than any Democratic candidate for Governor of single institution does with us, where the number of universities is so much Congress of his "home" district. Our larger and the factor of antiquity is discounted.

Mr. Snow's pamphlet is not to be regarded as eccentric in tendency: that is to say, it expresses the opinion of which, to be sure, Lord Curzon's is not to be numbered as harmonious. Lord CURZON, the present Vice-Chancellor, is the New Haven Congress district, and ntly a Unionist, as showing to what all for "running" Oxford along competi- "nothing short of a calamity could year tive lines, because, as he observed in his change the political complexion of the difficulties in the way of forming an the "merchant princes" of our days will not "donate" to institutions which abstain from "business courses" and other up to date contrivances. Intelligent persons in Oxford who have not had the advantage of being Oriental satraps fail to agree with their Vice-Chancellor on this point. The excellent its own good. scholar who is also a poet and a socialist and the present occupant of the chair of Greek in the university, Mr. GILBERT MURRAY, for instance, writing in the London Times the other day about Mr. Snow's ideas, confessed that they had converted him from his previous willingness to omit Greek from the necessary studies for an arts degree, and if his former attitude seems remarkable in a professor of Greek his conversion must be accounted not less noteworthy in a tish Irish and Lords spiritual, are to socialist. The question is, says Mr. elected by their fellows in the same MURRAY, whether the university is to be "a commercial institution engaged in keen rivalry with new and rising competitors"; whether it is to "study the the attractions of its rivals." like a boarding school or boarding house which seeks to obtain the greatest possible number of clients and makes that its chief end, or whether the several universities of the country should simply working together in their different ways to supply the highest educational needs of the people." Briefly he puts the question thus: "Are the various universities to compete or to cooperate?"

and he answers it energetically in favor of cooperation. If this attitude is justifiable in Great Britain with its few universities, what ing members of the old guard. with its abundance of the same? It must be owned, however, that the adoption of this attitude involves a considerable sacrifice of grandiosity and possibly also of some "donations from "merchant princes," which with a British have not yet begun to divide into pure and tainted.

A Persian Fleet.

The determination of Persia to turn to ful and is apparently borrowed from her own advantage the opportunities Italy, where VERDI the composer and for naval and maritime advancement MORELIA the painter, for instance, were that the Persian Guif and the Caspian Senators of the realm. Members of the Sea offer is a decidedly new policy for a upper house are to be elected by the offi- nation that has always shown such a cial representatives of religious bodies repugnance to the sea. The coastwise and the professions; Roman Catholics, shipping of the Gulf is almost entirely Jews, Presbyterians, Methodists, the in the hands of the Arabs, and that of the poll. The only candidate that has divisions of the Scottish Kirk are to be the Caspian under the control of Russia. resented, and also doctors, solicitors The Persian green and white flag flies Governor James K. Vardaman, who has d merchants. Besides these not more from but one vessel, the gunboat Per- led than fifty life peers are to be created by sepolis that lies securely anchored in the Crown. The object clearly is to the roads at Bushire, if we except the make the second chamber represent half dozen little customs crafts; and in something besides birth, and while the all the long annals of Persian history change might not make its political com- there is record of but one naval exploit.

away with the overwhelming prepon- the Shah sent off to Germany MUKHBER-ED-DOWLEH, son of one of his Min-Two suggestions regarding the pow- isters, to buy a man-of-war, ready ers of the new house seek to settle made and fully equipped with crew permanently the questions now at issue. and officers. He returned with a bill The plan calls for the definition of a of sale of the Persepolis, a screw money bill as one not dealing with any steamer of 600 tons, and not long afterother subject or modifying existing ward the vessel steamed up-the Gulf law. It also asks that the second cham- and anchored off Bushire, and there it ber have the right to reject but not to has since remained. The German offiamend any such money bill, and the cers and crew, with the exception of right to amend any other kind of bill the commander in chief, have all reeven if it involves financial conse- turned to their homes in Germany, and quences. These matters of the recon- the four Krupp guns with which the boat struction of the membership of the is equipped have never been fired exupper house and of the definition of cept to salute. In a land of such willing its powers must be settled in Great officeholders there was no one to place Britain soon, and, as Lord LANSDOWNE at the head of the new maritime department, and so the vessel was turned over only by an agreement between the two to and has since remained in the charge of the Department of Telegraphs, Instruction and Mines

The enterprising NADIR SHAH in the middle of the eighteenth century built a cently to Lord Roseberr's thesis that small fleet on the Caspian and was just universities should nowadays abandon beginning another on the Gulf when he was assassinated. One of his successors, viders of learning and strive, each after KERIM KHAN ZEND, the great Viceroy its own kind or opportunities, to offer of Shiraz, did actually succeed in getting together a fleet of thirty-two vessels, which he used in an expedition against the Turks at Busrah and had the credit of outfitting the only Persian

naval expedition. The failure of these efforts was due in great part to the horror that Persians have of trusting themselves to the mercy of the waves. Travellers say that no Persian who sails on the is fairly foremost. Yet here we find an Gulf ever leaves the vessel without being seasick. The poet HAFIZ was persuaded to leave his beloved Shiraz to undertake a voyage to India, but he had no sooner set sail than he pleaded to be put ashore, and nothing could induce him to embark again. ABDUR REZAK when sent as an Ambassador to the court of an Indian potentate had a like unfortunate experience. "As soon as l caught the smell of the vessel and all of the terrors of the sea presented themselves to me," he wrote, "I fell into so deep a swoon that for three days respiration alone indicated that life remained within me.

With such unlikely material from which to make seamen it appears that the new Government may have difficulty in manning its vessels. Nevertheless with the development of trade along the Gulf, the building of new towns and the likelihood of the extension of demic atmosphere by providing forms the Bagdad railway reaching a Persian port the new Government in planning for maritime development is showing an enterprise that may be indicative of a genuine desire to take advantage of This careful consideration of local the great resources the country and its coasts possess.

A Calamity.

Some Nutmeg counsellors of perfection have suggested that Judge SIMEON EBEN BALDWIN of New Haven be the Connecticut or for Representative in solemnest contemporary, the New Haven Palladium, admits that Judge BALDWIN'S "great mind and popularity would make him a dangerous foe." but however much the Connecticut folks many of the best Oxford minds, among like the man who served on their highest court "so capably," the State is "overwhelmingly Republican," and so is

either A calamity that would make Judge BALDWIN Governor or a Representative in Congress might be borne patiently by the Connecticut Republicans, who are perhaps a little weary of the Republican blessings and officeholders that the machine gives them for their and

Calamity is very catching, by the way. Man not yet tottering with antiquity can remember when Connecticut was Democratic, when she had a close sympathy with "calamity" in the shape of Democratic success in these parts.

Would a Governor with a great mind be felt to be a hardship?

Mr. CANNON knew Lincoln. Senator Cullom knew him even better. As Mr. Cannon said a few years ago concerning the Illinois politicians, "Cullom and I are the only ones left of the old guard."—Springfield Republican.

When LINCOLN was assassinated Mr. Cannon was twenty-nine years old and was practising the law as State's Attorney for Vermilion county. He did not enter Congress until 1873, eight years after LINdesires of its customers and to emulate COLN's death. Mr. CULLOM was thirtysix years old when he entered Congress in 1865, the year of LINCOLN's death. But Mr. CULLOM had been prominent in Illinois politics for years before that. He was in the Legislature as early as 1856. He was Speaker at Springfield in 1861 when LINCOLN's first term as President aim to be "great institutions of learning, began. In 1862 Mr. Cullon was appointed by President LINCOLN, with GEORGE S. BOUTWELL and CHARLES A. DANA, to the well remembered commis sion to investigate at Cairo the claims against the War Department.

Two interesting veterans of Illinois politics are SHELBY MOORE CULLOM and JOSEPH GURNEY CANNON; although possibly not of just the same rank as surviv

It was certainly impolite for a mannerless Social Democrat to apply, even hypothetically, to the Kaiser in the Reichstag the words with which Dr. von BETHMANN HOLLWEG had characterized the whole German people in the Prussian Landtag a few days before. He marked clearly by it the distinction between Prussia and Germany. He was properly called to order by the president. The "fye, fye" chorus must be trying to the Imperial Chancellor's nerves, all the same

The Mississippi Legi lature has taken has extended beyond the usual term of forty days. Representative Bush of Jeff Davis county has proposed in vain to make an end of the deadlock by dropping after each ballot the candidate lowest on made any considerable gain on former from the first, is LEROY PERCY, who has vigorously attacked Mr. VARDA-MAN as a fomenter of race troubles and therefore an undesirable man to represent Mississippi at Washington. It is obvious that Mr. VARDAMAN's friends will not vote for Mr. PERCY, and that genplexion alter with the shifting of parties | Persia a quarter of a century ago was | tleman's hopes of eventual success are

in the Commons it would probably do seized with much the same desire, and so high that he is not disposed to throw RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN acteristic of a single community, no mathis strength to any candidate lower on EUROPE.

the list: 1.

Meanwhile Truthful James of Pontoto is "sitting tight" in Washington and enjoying life like the philosopher he is. was a chance comer, but begins to look like an old settler.

A statesman of rare wisdom, unselfish, abso-utely without guile.—The Thane of Skibo on the African Naturalist. So is the Thane; just as much so.

Naturally. Prosperity is the one and he unpardonable sin.

MEDICAL EXPERT TESTIMONY The Proposed New York Statute for Its

Regulation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Judge chofield of the Massachusetts Superior Court, as quoted in the Boston Medical and ical Journal and in THE SUN of Febru ary 17, says:

There is no provision of the Federal or of an State Constitution which secures to a party the right to select his witnesses. On the contrary, the rules of evidence and the qualifications of vitnesses are wholly under the control of the

The reason for the absence of Federal o state restriction is simple but conclusive Such parts of the common law of England and such acts of the Legislatures of the different Colonies as formed the law of the Colonies on April 19, 1775, together with the resolutions of the Congress of the Colo-nies, by Constitutions of most of the States continue to be the law of the States save as made and as to the provisions of the Con-In other words the they became States. on law of England remains the common law of the States, and under the common witnesses has existed from time imme

The Judges, Attorney-Generals and les ing members of the bar of thirty-five States disagree with Judge Schofield's view that inder existing conditions there is no pracical advantage in enacting statutes v provide for the appointment of medica expert witnesses by the Court. The com mittee on the reform of the introduction of medical expert testimony appointed by the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, president of the New York State Bar Association, at its meeting in January, 1908, addressed letters to Judges and Attorney-Generals of all the States asking their opinion of the matter. From thirty-five States replies were received approving the bill recommend by that committee, introduced into the Senate by Mr. Wainwright and into the Assembly by Mr. Fowler, and referred o in THE SUN of February 13.

It is the opinion of the State Bar Associ on, of the Medical Society of the State (the allopathic school), the State Homoso of Medicine and the Society of Medica risprudence that if this bill becomes aw it will go far toward preventing such scandals as have arisen in some recent criminal trials. Reforms in the law make their way slowly, but the most formidable obstruction to their advance is the rejuc tance of Judges and lawyers to concede that jurisprudence although an inexact may b

made a progressive science A. T. CLEARWATER. KINGSTON, February 19.

Good News for Baseball Patrons.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: It is well come news to the baseball "fans" of Greater New York that after four days of wrangling the Na if the 188 game schedule had been adopted the end of the playing season would have been carried into the cold weather, and there is not much enoyment sitting up at the Polo Grounds or ove Washington Park watching a ball game wh

The principal objection to the longer schedul is that it would interfere with the world's cham the playing of the games in cold weather. As i poned owing to the cold weather, and other games were played when the weather was so raw that in furs and overcoats. There is another point to consider. The American League adopted the could the championship series have been arrange if the National League magnates had ador 168 game schedule? While the National League teams were still playing regular scheduled games the American League pennant winners would be

NEW YORK, February 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: An article in The Sun of February 12, "English Things escen," asserts that free lunches are unknow

As matter of fact "free lunches," for which this country has become justly famous and which are largely responsible for the indiges-tion and the thousand and one other ailments that the community suffers from, originally came from Lancashire, where to the present day it is customary to find about 11:30 a large amount of such articles as bread, biscult, cheese, butter various cold meats and ham, supplemented or several hot dishes, set out for the consumption of the customers and frequenters of the many notels that still follow this good old fash

In addition if you are on good terms with th landlord or his assistants, including the barmaids you are invariably asked into the back parlo where you ere able to sit down at a comfortab fire in a well cushioned seat with thoroughly congenial home surroundings about you, the newspapers of the day and the illustrated papers of the week at hand, and usually find severa genial companions of your own class in life to NEW YORK, February 19.

Was Horace a Commuter? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Don't vo

think Horace as a commuter a delicious idea? You know he speaks of his place as "rus in urbe," which is good Latin for "suburb." especially says to his steward (Ep. XIV) Tu mediastinus tacita preec rura petebas: Nune urbem et ludos et balnea vilileus optas. Me constare mini seis: ac discedere tristem. Quandocunque trabunt Invisa negotia Romam.

which may be roughly rendered:

But lately you the rural shades would try; Now for the city's shows and bars you sigh. More constant I, who grudgingly leave home To catch the morning business train to Rome. Some of your readers who are lovers of Ho ice may be able to quote similar lines and adapt em to modern instances. NEW YORK, February 1.

Brooklyn on Philadelphia.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your correondent L. P. Edwards was most happy and accu rate in his selection of characteristic Philadelphic names for various institutions around Wash ngton and Independence squares as breathing the spirit of eternal leisure and calm. I notice in particular the "Pennsylvania Company for the Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.", Is t not most truly Philadelphian that the con pany referred to has not insured a life or gra fifty-six ballots for United States Senator an annuity for forty years? Mr. Edwards forgot without making a choice, and the session the true ring of the Quaker City in his truthful

A Fatal Omission. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the list

of members of the National Institute of Art and Letters printed in to-day's SUN I do not find the name of General Sambo Bowles. This in itself ought to be enough to condemn the bill as class NEW YORK, February 18.

A Sacred Institution. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEE: Any man who makes a "crack" about South Bos public and thinks he can "get away with crazy. Bosron, February 18,

The Underlying Conditions

It is the commonplace of the traveller that America is so different from Europe because it has had no mediaval period In most of the countries of the Continent the conceptions of the Church and the State still wear the stamp of the Middle Ages; the national jealousies and the spirit of militarism are the outgrowth of that period, the social customs and methods of business bear its impress At the time of the introduction of steam as a source of power, but a hundred years ago, the countries of the Continent were worn and impoverished by war. The United States was at peace. Her people filled with energy and abounding with enterprise, unoppressed by Government, unfettered by the Church and but little burdened by tradition, in fifty years had multiplied inventions; the products of the machines driven by stationary engines in the East were taken by loco motive engines to the Mississippi. At the end of that fifty years the use of machinery driven by steam was but at is beginning in Europe.

After the close of the civil war the industry and commerce of the United States increased and extended until traffic of a volume unknown elsewhere flows in raffic channels oblivious of the bo aries between the States, supplying the needs of a people whose capacity for consumption is many times greater than that of any other in the world. Within the same decade of years that marked the close of the civil war began the formative period of modern Europe. Italy had wrested Lombardy from Austria and the kingdom of Italy was extended through out the peninsula, Austria and Hungary had joined hands, Bismarck welded the German Empire, the French republi Western Europe entere was formed. upon a period of comparative pea Although burdened with debt and taxa tion and the support of heavy military establishments, the people had a large opportunity than ever before to turn their nergy to industry and commerce, bu in all that pertains to their broader de velopment that interweaving of effort which follows an extending and an elab orating division of labor they were far behind the United States. Although ternational traffic has made much prog ress it is still hampered. The slowne of its development has in greatest meas ure been due to habit and practice tha change but slowly. The old barbarian tribes were almo

without local habitation. Their food was the flesh and their clothing the skins of wild animals, and they slept where night overtook them. The settlements that tion had to be protected from despoilers and hence were erected the feudal castle Such a fortress was usually located guard a mountain pass or the ford of stream or at other places of strategic importance, and around it clustered the lependents, the farmers who suppli with food, the artisans who wrought the cloth and fashioned the implen Similar settlements arose near the monasteries and other establishments of the Church and were similarly dependen upon the adherents who settled within the shadows of their walls. As handicraft developed it was by the work of the artisans at these settlements. Their prodcts were used almost entirely within the community, there being little or no traffic between one of these small political entities and another. Throughout the penturies of conflict as small feudal area were absorbed into a duchy or a principality such progress as there was in handicraft continued to be that of the local artisan, whose raw materials did not ome from far and whose products did not find a distant sale. The small populations readily obtained their food from fields On hand were woven the cloth that local tailors fashioned into garments. The farmers killed the cattle and tanned the skins that local cobblers made into shoes and local curriers into harness and trappings. Even the metals were smelted and wrough by local smiths and armorers. Stone for the buildings came from neighboring quarries. The rude furniture was made by

local carpenters. Thus developed the regime of, local ndustry, of the house trades, the selfsufficiency of the community which characterized even the capitals. With the increase of the peoples leading a settled life a wider exchange of products was obtained through the fairs held once or twice a year, to which the house workers and the local artisans took their surplus wares. but even this more extended distribution was over a limited area. The earlier traffic handled by the mediæval merchants was mainly composed of luxuries from the Mediterranean and the Orient, which did not move in great volume and were used only by the wealthy and the powerful. This traffic yielded profits not infrequently of from 200 per cent. to 300 per cent., and cometimes of 1.500 per cent., and it was also subject to great losses from marauding highwaymen. The traffic of these mer chants so extended that staple articles were included, tar and pitch, furs and amber, iron, copper, lead and tin, flax, fustian, buckram, wax, wool, barley and corn; but none of these commodities could be carried for considerable distances in large volume. Indeed, prior to the nineteenth century traffic was but in small quantities, not conducing to the benefit of the masses of the people.

The self-sufficiency of the community continued in the countries of the Continent without a very great deal of change until within the last half century; in the smaller towns and country of the interior it obtains to-day to a degree almost incomprehensible to a man who has lived his life in the United States. The sale of shoes made in large quantities by machinery has begun only in the last twenty rears or so; in many places it is still less expensive to have a suit of clothes made by a local tailor than to buy a suit ready made; only the finer grades of furniture are carried from one country to another the flow of foodstuffs across national boundaries has attained fairly considera ble proportions only in recent times: to the use of improved machinery in agriculture has been given a pronounced stimulus only of late by the efforts of American manufacturers.

This is all in marked contrast with the industrial and commercial status of the United States, where that division of labor which accompanies advancing civilization is carried to an extended degree While in Europe the mediæval practices write in Europe the medieval practices
were being cemented into custom, the
he goes. We have examples of this from time
American settlers were winning this land to time in England, such as the court recently settlers were not in the shadow of either castle or monastery. This self-sufficiency has entirely passed away; it is not char-

ter how small or how remote, in the United States to-day. Here industry has progressively tended to localization at the places best fitted for production, Food, clothing, tools and utensils, articles of use of whatever kind, flow from these places of production throughout the Europe are no such flour mills as those of Minneapolis, but few iron and steel factories approaching those of Pittsburg. Cleveland, Chicago, no such tremendous textile factories as those of New England or the Carolinas, no such shoe factories as those of Mass and St. Louis, no centres of furniture manufacture such as Grand Rapids and Chicago. Alone of the great capitals of Europe, London and Berlin draw their supplies of butter, eggs and poultry from great distances. The fruits and vege ables of Italy and France are finding wider markets, but nowhere in Europe is that widespread distribution of produce reaching down into the smaller towns that has become conspicuous in

been done in the United States since the landing of Columbus has not been done in Europe in the 1,500 years since the fall of the Roman Empire. A fairer comparison would be of the material progress since the introduction of steam. In this respect the great cities and towns of the Continent, with perhaps a few exceptions, are about where cities and towns of equal importance in the United States were forty years ago. In the smaller towns of the interior and the country is an industrial status such as the United States never knew. Women still work in the fields and carry great burdens or their heads; peasants wear wooden shoes and drive carts with oxen. In Brussels dog carts deliver milk, in Naples goats are driven through the streets and up the door; in the markets of Paris are still the red coated sansculottes bending under the stacks of vegetables carried in wickerwork baskets on their backs. In the smaller towns are little shops with crude and scant stocks. Although the parcels post is much used, the great department stores that bring the wares of the world to the hand of the workingman have gained a foothold but here and there.

It might be unfair to say that what has

Yet the situation is not all in favor of the United States. In many lines of manufacture requiring long training and great skill and patience on the part of the workmen Europe produces wares of a fineness and delicacy far superior to any of the United States, and the administration of the great cities of Germany effects a cleanliness and orderliness that puts to shame any of the great industrial and commercial centres of this country.

In that feudal era when castle and church were the nuclei of the scant and scattered settlements communication overland was beset with many difficulties The old Roman post roads had been fairly well maintained, but they were far apart Travel and conveyance meant the cross ing of bog and fen and forest. The great rivers, of which there are many in central Europe, flowing over long distances with gentle and gradual declivity in channels with banks and beds of rock and gravel. became the principal means of communication. At the mouths of the rivers arose the ports through which traffic was car ried to and from other lands in sailing ships that came and went at long intervals but whose voyages increased with the discovery of the New World and as mariners learned to round the southern capes The merchants of the Hanseatic League established their factories at places having water communication. As early as the seventeenth century money and effort were expended upon the improvement of the rivers; there was begun that work which has led to the revetting of the banks to prevent overflows and make that making of cuts through bends to regulate the flow through less tortuous ways. To protect the lands of the Netherlands dikes were built, and then ditches to drain the supersaturated soil. Along a ditch a small boat could be propelled: then the ditches were widened into canals. Holland and Belgium were covered with a network of canals; canals were built in Germany, France and Italy to connect one river with another, in places to facilitate access to a port. By the early part of the nineteenth century the rivers and the canals were the accepted means of interior communication. Land roads had been improved and extended, but conveyance by water was preferable, propulsion over its yielding surface demanding less of energy.

Imposts placed upon the traffic of the rivers by the petty States and municipalities through which they ran became so burdensome that they led to mutual concessions between one State and another until they were finally abolished. Thus the Rhine became the first great commercial thoroughfare not only of Germany but of all Europe, the tolls on the boats using its waters being forbidden by international conventions.

The import and export traffic of the great countries of modern Europe is centred upon the ports. Great portions of the traffic going and coming through the ports are carried to and from the interior by the rivers and in lesser measure by the canals. Because of the intense jealousy between the nations it has not been their policy to promote in the broadest sense between themselves. The commodities which each nation was especially adapted to produce in excess of its own requirements found market in other lands, such commerce obtaining especial stimulus from the founding and the maintaining of colonies in other parts of the world.

In the United States the landways and the rivers were also at one time the principal means of interior communication, but the landways were primitive and the immediate service of the rivers to but a scant population. As in Europe, canals were constructed, and their development continued through the early decades of the nineteenth century Although in these early years the course of traffic was in great measure determined by these waterways, they did not attain the same prestige as in Europe. In the United States as the railroads demonstrated their superiority over the rivers and the canals as transportation agencies the waterways were gradually abandoned; in Europe they were and continue to be nursed and bolstered by the Governments of the respective nations.

A Judge and His Court. From the London Chronicle.

from the Indians. Then they won political held in a cab by a metropolitan magistrate. Or independence, and then they were face the case left untried at Liverpool which was for the convenience of Judge and counsel argued in to face with the age of steam. For a a first class carriage of the Manchester expretime there was the self-sufficiency of the community in this country, but it was not based on feudal organization; the his morning dip in the Thames at Barnes and gave his decision and granted an injunction

THE CORPORATION TAX.

inequity to Corporations Formed Under the English Limited Liability Law.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. I am glad you have drawn attention to the fact that "the promoters of the Federal incorporation tax do not seem to have informed entire country. In the Continent of themselves fully concerning the fundamental difference in organization between the various classes of corporations. ther the framers of the law nor the men who selves as to the "difference in organization between the various classes of corporations." In consequence injustice w done to some corporations, and you rista point out that real estate corporation be one class to suffer. There is another class in the same cate-

gory, namely, "foreign corporations," and "foreign" in this case I mean corporaof England with headquarters in that country and with an agency in the United States This class of corporations is required to pay from the business transacted in the United States. I am a director in a company of this kind which was formed many years ago for the purpose of lending money on farm mortgages in the United States. Our authorized share capital is £1,500,000, and of this sum only £334,000 is paid up. We have debenture bonds subscribed for about £1,000,000, upon which we pay 4 per cent. year, and this is the legitimate fixed charge against our gross income, and yet under the corporation tax law we can only deducfrom our gross income interest on £334,000 debenture bonds, being an amount equivathough we pay out £40,000 interest on our orporation tax law is not a proper charge against gross income and we are not allowed to deduct it. Surely when we make out our return the words

In the United States share capital is almost without exception paid up in full, but it England it is a common practice to have incalled liability of the shares to stand a dditional security for the bonded debt of

the corporation.

Having regard to the above facts, the framers of the law might well have made an exception in regard to corporation formed under a foreign Government and certainly a special blank should have been sued by the Department to enable corporations to make a proper return. The Government blank issued for "miscellaneous corporations" is not at all appropriate.

NEW YORK, February 18.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am at the head of a considerable corporation and in order to comply with reasonable certainty with the governmental require essional accountant called in to assist services alone may be more than this coronder there is complaint about Governent methods, which is likely to be emphasized at coming elections.

G. R. HOWARD. NEW York, February 19.

Prosperity Tempered by Legislation. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the ablest and most experienced diplo-mats now at the Capitol, a man thoroughly informed in regard to our affairs, said re-cently that this is the only country in the world which while enjoying a high degree f prosperity due to its vast resources, its ndant crops and the energy and ability of its people, seems determined through the blindness and ill advised action of its Legieature to bring upon itself financial and come nergial revulsion and another period of

ion and distress. Mr. Taft suggested originally that some modification of the Sherman act won necessary. Congress in ten days can make such reasonable wholesome changes in that act as will without impairing control of the trusts eas ation and prevent trouble. Can it be that in the face of such possibilities members are asking what the effect of such action

would be on their political fortunes? Is it a case of political cowardice? Should they not rather fear what will it, permit a wholly unpatural and unneces-sary financial upheaval to befall the country? The people above all things want continued and demand from their representatives any action in their power tending to secure its CONSERVATIVE. continuance.

WASHINGTON D. C. Fabruary 19.

Luxury in New Mexico

I have paid one year's lease in advance on the rooming house known as the Mrs. Lizzle Mu and Mrs. H. T. Standfield, which occupies second stories of the Sansom and Navajo build-

blankets, new spreads and pillows, and will sead all quitts used by former owners out to sheep camp. I have also took up all art squares, rugs and mattings and will furnigate them 24 hours before putting them back in rooms, I have also disinfected all rooms. Will add to each room two chairs, one rocker, washbowl and pitcher. two glasses, one waste basket, two varieties soap. three clean towels, comb and brush; new art squares and rugs will be placed in all rooms not low provided with them, also new curtains and now provided with them, also new curtains and a thorough cleaning. I am adding from \$25 to \$30 to each and every room: will guarantee Arti-class accommodations. Rates, night's lodging. 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1. Having had eleven years experience in hotel and lodging house I know just what I am doing. Charley H. Rasmussen,

Crackling Bread.

From the Kansas City Star.

In a divorce case at Mexico the plaintiff criticised his wife's cooking and complained that she put "cracklin" bread" before him to eat. His lawyer was laying great stress upon this point and was particularly severe with the wife for serving this bornely yet savory bread, which is pecultarly palatable to native Missourians, when Judge Barnett interrupted him with the question:
"Mr. Attorney, did you ever eat 'cracklin' bread'?"
"No. sir," came the prompt and somewhat emphatic reply. "I thought not," said the Judge and there was a ripple of laughter all over the court room, which showed that 'cracklin' bread'." was not foreign to the appetites of those present

Goldsmith's Old Home.

From the London Eventing Standard.
Acting on a suggestion by Dean Kelly of St.
Peter's, Athlone, the Westmeath County Council
have decided to preserve the old home of Oliver
Goldsmith at Lissoy from further decay. "Opposite its gate," the dean wrote, "is the smelent fort
of Liss, of which Goldsmith weeter which treather. of Liss, of which Goldsmith wrote to his brother in-law. Daniel Hodson: 'I had rather be placed in the little mount pefore Lissoy Gate and there take in to me the most pleasing horizon in nature he 'Deserted Village' is gone. The ruln is now a mere shell, and a zinc roofed shed has been

Recollections of Mr. Hattie Bull.

From the Dahlonega Nugget.
Our old friend Mr. Hattie Huff was down from White county last week after his daughter, who had been here on a two weeks while Every time we see Hattle our mind goes sack to the picale that he, the writer, Virge Moose, Lon Bruce and others attended just beyond the Yahoola creek bridge, when Virge couldn't eat until they sculsome coffee. It was a happy occasion

The Blander of Thetis. Achilles explained his vuinerability.
"Just like a woman!" he cried. "Ma was so
ead set on washing my ears that she overlooked

Thus the famous immunity bath proved a fizzic

Of All Sweet Words. From the Chicago Tribune. restest words? They are, by heck.